



BUNDESGESELLSCHAFT
FÜR ENDLAGERUNG

Anlage 8 (zum Datenbericht Mindestanforderungen gemäß § 23 StandAG und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien gemäß § 24 StandAG)

Schichtenverzeichnis Bohrung Klosterseele Z6

Stand 21.09.2020

Hinweis:

Vorliegender Datenbericht zeigt alle entscheidungserheblichen Daten, die mit Stand 07.09.2020 gemäß den Regelungen und Verfahren nach dem Geologiedatengesetz veröffentlicht werden können. Siehe auch BGE 2020I Teil 3 von 4.

Entscheidungserhebliche Daten und Tatsachen für die geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien

Die Veröffentlichung von entscheidungserheblichen Tatsachen und Erwägungen, hier geologische Daten, erfolgt nach dem Gesetz zur staatlichen geologischen Landesaufnahme sowie zur Übermittlung, Sicherung und öffentlichen Bereitstellung geologischer Daten und zur Zurverfügungstellung geologischer Daten zur Erfüllung öffentlicher Aufgaben (Geologiedatengesetz – GeolDG).

Das GeolDG löst das Lagerstättengesetz ab und nach § 1 GeolDG (GeolDG) regelt es die staatliche geologische Landesaufnahme, die Übermittlung, die dauerhafte Sicherung und die öffentliche Bereitstellung geologischer Daten sowie die Zurverfügungstellung geologischer Daten zur Erfüllung öffentlicher Aufgaben, um den nachhaltigen Umgang mit dem geologischen Untergrund gewährleisten und Geogefahren erkennen und bewerten zu können. Geologische Daten werden insbesondere auch für das Standortauswahlverfahren nach dem Standortauswahlgesetz (StandAG) benötigt.

Das GeolDG trat mit dem 30.06.2020 in Kraft, so dass seitens der BGE, den Landesministerien und Landesbehörden ab diesem Zeitpunkt mit den Verfahren nach dem GeolDG zur Kategorisierung und öffentlichen Bereitstellung geologischer Daten begonnen werden konnte. Die erforderlichen Verfahren waren aufgrund ihres Umfangs nicht in dem bis zur Veröffentlichung bestehenden Zeitraum umzusetzen. Insofern werden nach dem 28.09.2020 weitere geologische Daten veröffentlicht werden. Die Veröffentlichung erfolgt mit Hilfe einer Revision des vorliegenden Datenberichtes. Dabei werden die bisher im vorliegenden Bericht weiß abgedeckten Bereiche nicht weiter abgedeckt, sondern die „darunter liegenden“ Daten sichtbar gemacht.

Mit diesen Anlagen sind der untersetzenden Unterlage (BGE 2020I) die entscheidungserheblichen Daten zu den Mindestanforderungen und geowissenschaftlichen Abwägungskriterien angefügt. Die darin angegebenen Koordinaten beziehen sich dabei immer auf die den identifizierten Gebieten und Teilgebieten zugrundeliegenden Daten und beschreiben damit nicht zwingend das Teilgebiet selbst.

of the study, the authors note that the study was not designed to measure the effects of the intervention on the general population.

The authors conclude that the study was well conducted and that the intervention was effective in reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease. They also note that the study was limited by its short duration and the fact that it was not a randomized controlled trial.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 17.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the need to ensure that they are able to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of new housing schemes, the provision of services to support older people in their homes, and the development of new models of care. This paper discusses the need for such initiatives, and the role of the housing sector in addressing the needs of older people.

The housing sector has a key role to play in addressing the needs of older people. It is responsible for providing a range of housing options, from social housing to private rented accommodation, and for ensuring that these options are accessible and affordable to older people. It is also responsible for ensuring that housing is designed and built to meet the needs of older people, and for providing services to support older people in their homes.

There are a number of factors that can affect the ability of older people to live independently in their own homes. These include physical and mental health, financial resources, and social support. The housing sector can play a role in addressing these factors, by providing housing that is accessible and affordable, and by providing services to support older people in their homes.

One of the key challenges facing the housing sector is the need to provide a range of housing options that are accessible and affordable to older people. This is particularly true in the case of social housing, where the need for affordable housing is greatest. The housing sector is also faced with the challenge of ensuring that housing is designed and built to meet the needs of older people, and that services are provided to support older people in their homes.

There are a number of initiatives that the housing sector can undertake to address the needs of older people. These include the development of new housing schemes, the provision of services to support older people in their homes, and the development of new models of care. The housing sector can also play a role in addressing the need for affordable housing, by providing a range of housing options that are accessible and affordable to older people.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text explains that proper record-keeping is essential for identifying trends, managing cash flow, and preparing for tax obligations. It also notes that clear records can help in resolving any disputes or discrepancies that may arise.

The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern accounting. It highlights how software solutions have revolutionized the way businesses handle their finances. From automated data entry to real-time reporting, these tools have significantly reduced the risk of human error and increased efficiency. The document suggests that businesses should invest in reliable accounting software that can integrate with other systems, such as CRM and inventory management, to provide a holistic view of the organization's performance.

The third part of the document addresses the challenges of budgeting and forecasting. It discusses the importance of setting realistic goals and regularly reviewing the budget to adjust for any changes in market conditions or internal operations. The text provides practical tips for creating a flexible budget that can accommodate unexpected expenses or opportunities. It also emphasizes the need for transparency and communication between different departments to ensure that everyone is working towards the same financial objectives.

The final section discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting standards and regulations. It notes that the accounting profession is constantly evolving, and businesses must adapt to these changes to remain compliant. The document recommends that accountants and business owners should participate in ongoing education and training to stay informed about the latest developments in the field. It also suggests that businesses should consult with professional advisors to ensure they are following the most current best practices.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (1998) has set out a strategy for the care of the elderly, which includes a commitment to improve the health and quality of life of the elderly population. This strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that the elderly population has access to the services and resources they need to live well.
- To ensure that the elderly population is protected from abuse and neglect.
- To ensure that the elderly population is consulted and involved in decisions about their care.
- To ensure that the elderly population is supported to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To reduce the number of elderly people who are admitted to hospital.
- To reduce the number of elderly people who are in residential care.
- To improve the quality of care for elderly people in residential care.
- To improve the quality of care for elderly people in the community.

The strategy also sets out a number of key actions, including:

- To improve the quality of care for elderly people in residential care.
- To improve the quality of care for elderly people in the community.
- To improve the quality of care for elderly people in hospital.
- To improve the quality of care for elderly people in care homes.

The strategy also sets out a number of key indicators, including:

- The number of elderly people who are admitted to hospital.
- The number of elderly people who are in residential care.
- The quality of care for elderly people in residential care.
- The quality of care for elderly people in the community.

The strategy also sets out a number of key messages, including:

- The elderly population is a diverse group of people with different needs and interests.
- The elderly population is a valuable resource for society.
- The elderly population should be consulted and involved in decisions about their care.
- The elderly population should be supported to live in their own homes for as long as possible.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions correctly, ensuring they are recorded in the appropriate accounts. It also discusses the importance of regular reconciliation to identify any discrepancies between the recorded transactions and the actual bank statements or credit card statements. This process helps in detecting errors, such as double entries or missing transactions, and ensures that the books are balanced at all times.

The second part of the document focuses on the importance of maintaining a clear and organized system for recording transactions. It suggests using a consistent format for all entries, which makes it easier to review and analyze the data. The document also discusses the importance of keeping supporting documents, such as receipts and invoices, for each transaction. These documents provide evidence for the recorded transactions and are essential for auditing and tax purposes. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to organize these documents, such as by date or by category, to ensure they are easily accessible when needed.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of regular backups of the financial data. It emphasizes that data loss can be a major disaster, and having a backup ensures that the information is preserved in case of a system crash or other disaster. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to create a backup, including the frequency and location of the backups. It also discusses the importance of testing the backup process to ensure that the data can be restored if needed. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to restore the data, including the steps to follow and the importance of verifying the restored data.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of regular reviews of the financial data. It emphasizes that reviewing the data helps in identifying trends, such as increasing expenses or decreasing income, and allows for timely adjustments to the budget or business plan. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to review the data, including the steps to follow and the importance of comparing the actual results with the budgeted amounts. It also discusses the importance of discussing the results of the review with the relevant stakeholders, such as the management team or the board of directors, to ensure that everyone is aware of the financial performance and can make informed decisions.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a business setting. It highlights how proper record-keeping can help in decision-making, legal compliance, and financial management. The text emphasizes that records should be organized, up-to-date, and easily accessible.

Next, the document addresses the challenges of data management in the digital age. It notes that while digital storage offers convenience, it also introduces risks such as data loss, security breaches, and information overload. Solutions like cloud storage, encryption, and regular backups are suggested to mitigate these risks.

The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business operations. It mentions various software tools for project management, communication, and automation. The text suggests that investing in the right technology can significantly improve productivity and reduce operational costs.

Finally, the document concludes with a call to action for businesses to embrace change and innovation. It encourages leaders to stay informed about industry trends and to foster a culture of continuous learning and improvement. The overall message is that adaptability and a commitment to excellence are key to long-term success in a competitive market.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The UK Government has set out a strategy for mental health care (Department of Health 1999). The strategy is based on the following principles:

- (i) People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals.
- (ii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care.
- (iii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes.

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the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries. In the Netherlands, the prevalence of diabetes is estimated to be 6.5% in 1995, which corresponds to 1.5 million people (1).

Diabetes is a chronic disease with a high prevalence of complications. The most common complications are retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy, and cardiovascular disease. The prevalence of these complications is high, and the risk of complications increases with the duration of the disease (2).

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of diabetes in the Netherlands in 1995. The study was part of the National Health Survey (NHS) 1995, which is a representative cross-sectional survey of the Dutch population. The NHS 1995 was conducted by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) and the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP).

The study was conducted in 1995, and the results were published in 1997. The prevalence of diabetes was determined by a questionnaire and a physical examination. The questionnaire asked about the presence of diabetes, and the physical examination measured the fasting plasma glucose concentration.

The prevalence of diabetes was 6.5% in 1995, which is similar to the prevalence in other industrialized countries. The prevalence of diabetes increases with age, and the risk of complications increases with the duration of the disease.

The results of this study show that the prevalence of diabetes in the Netherlands is high, and the risk of complications is high. The prevalence of diabetes is similar to the prevalence in other industrialized countries, and the risk of complications increases with the duration of the disease.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the UK Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century (Department of Health 2001). The strategy is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation in society, and security in old age' (Department of Health 2001, p. 1).

The strategy is based on three pillars: health, participation and security. The Department of Health has set out a number of objectives for each pillar, and has identified a number of key areas for action. The key areas for action are: health, participation, security, and the environment. The Department of Health has set out a number of objectives for each pillar, and has identified a number of key areas for action.

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The third section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining business processes. It describes how automation and software solutions can reduce manual errors, save time, and improve overall efficiency. Examples of such technologies include accounting software, project management tools, and customer relationship management (CRM) systems.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the need for continuous learning and adaptation. As technology and market conditions evolve, businesses must stay informed and be willing to adopt new practices to remain competitive. Regular training and updates are essential for long-term success.

Bundesgesellschaft für Endlagerung mbH
Eschenstraße 55
31224 Peine
T +49 05171 43-0
poststelle@bge.de
www.bge.de